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ROCKEFELLER DANCES WITH MINER'S WIFE

Glides Over None Too Smooth Floor in School House at Cameron to the Strains of "Long Way to Tipperary"

ALSO VISITS OTHER MINES

Holds Conference With the Members of Grievance Committee and Learns Union and Non-Union Men Treated Alike

WALSHEBURG, Colo., Sept. 20.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., tonight danced in a school house at the Cameron mine. With Mrs. Charles Kaiser, the young wife of the mine superintendent, he glided over a none too smooth floor to the strains of "Tipperary."

In the course of the day Rockefeller visited the mining camps at Rouse, Lester, Ideal and Cameron. At Rouse, in conference with the miners' grievance representative, he went on record with an unequivocal statement that the big corporation did not care whether its employees belonged to the United Mine Workers of America or not.

As Rockefeller was leaving a boarding house at Lester, where he lunched with a number of miners and company officers, he greeted a coal black negro miner just from the mouth of the pit.

"Mr. Rockefeller, this is Willie Hood," said R. J. Mattison, assistant general manager of the company.

"Is this Mistah Rockefeller? Why, suh, I thought you all was a great, big tall man. But then you are big in fame anyway even if you ain't as high as I am."

Hood recounted at some length that he had been an employee of the company for 25 years. "An' say, Mistah Rockefeller," he finished, "Ain't you going to pension me when I've done worked 25 years?"

"I think you and I will go on a pension about the same time," smiled Rockefeller.

"You go on pension? Foh lan sake," Hood exclaimed, "what do you want with a pension?"

"Oh, I see," said Rockefeller. "You want me to pay a pension and you receive it."

Visits Several Properties

BOYSE, Colo., Sept. 22.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., visited the properties of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company here on the second anniversary of the calling of the coal miners' strike. During his stay he conferred with David Griffiths, a member of the camp grievance committee relative to living and working conditions.

In the course of the conference, which was in the open air under a sizzling sun, somebody asked Foreman Mitchell of the grievance committee whether members of the United Mine Workers came to him with grievances against the company.

"I don't remember that any union man has complained since I was elected their representative," said Mitchell.

"I don't believe Mitchell knows whether they are union men or not," broke in Rockefeller. "I'm quite sure the officers of the company don't, and let me tell you, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company doesn't care whether its men belong to the union or not."

"Look here," he flashed, turning to Griffiths, "do you make any distinction between union and non-union men in settling the grievances appealed to you by the miners?"

"I certainly don't," replied Griffiths.

"Are not all the men treated alike as long as they are willing to work and behave themselves?" persisted Rockefeller.

"Yes," Griffiths answered.

FIRE FROM RUBBISH BOX

HAMPTON BEACH, N. H., Sept. 22.—Fire starting in a rubbish box destroyed seventy-five buildings. It is estimated the loss will reach \$200,000.

WEATHER TODAY

(WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—For Arizona—Generally fair.

FRYE NOTE BRINGS GERMAN ASSURANCE OF KINDLY INTENT

MAY ASK AID OF AMERICAN PHYSICIANS

LONDON, Sept. 22.—There will be no course open but to apply to the United States to fill the necessary complement of medical men if this country cannot produce the requisite doctors," writes Sir James Barr, vice president of the British Medical Association, a lieutenant colonel in the Royal Army Medical Corps. In appealing for doctors for the armies going abroad, said that 2,500 doctors are needed, and added that "conscription is coming."

HALF BILLION MOST ALLIES CAN HOPE FOR

And Troublesome Details Are Still to Be Adjusted Before That Amount Can Be Loaned by American Financiers

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH)

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Troublesome details are yet to be adjusted before Lord Reading, representing Great Britain and France and J. P. Morgan and his associates, representing the financiers of America, will sign articles of agreement consummating the negotiations looking to the establishment of the big Anglo-French credit loan. The representatives of Great Britain and France were told the amount they can get will not exceed five hundred million dollars.

Sir Edward Holden, representing the joint stock banks of London, is reported to have stood firmly on the ground that the commission's need is far more than half a billion dollars at a maximum interest rate not to exceed five per cent.

It is reported the commission sought to raise a billion dollars on joint Anglo-French government notes without collateral, bearing interest at 4 1/2 per cent, and that it receded from its position only in the face of repeated assurances that it would fall in its mission unless it could offer better terms.

ARCHIBALD TO GO FREE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Although department of justice officials had not completed their examination of the papers in possession of the government relating to the activities of James Archibald, it is believed no attempt will be made to proceed against Archibald.

TO AID ARMENIANS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Information from Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople to the American board of commissioners on foreign missions, banished to isolated towns for alleged hostility to the Turkish government, will be made the basis of an appeal to the American people for assistance similar to that given homeless Belgians.

An appeal will be issued in New York after the report of Charles R. Bellon.

MOYER AND DOUGLAS REACH STRIKE DISTRICT TOGETHER

(Special to The Republican)

CLIFTON, Sept. 22.—President Charles F. Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners and Walter Douglas, general manager of Phelps-Dodge Company, leaders of the opposing factions in the strike, arrived here on the afternoon train.

Moyer and Douglas entered into conference with strike leaders while Douglas proceeded to Morenci, where the plant of the Detroit Copper Mining Company, a Phelps-Dodge property, is located.

Vessels Bearing Conditional Contraband Will Be Spared, But Right is Reserved to Sink Those With Absolute

U. S. PROPOSAL TO ARBITRATE IS O. K.

Germany Names Its Commissioner for Looking into Property Damages—Full Text of Imperial Government's Note

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—In the Frye note Germany has given the United States formal assurance that American vessels carrying conditional contraband, will under no circumstances, be destroyed, even though they are deemed lawful prizes. The right to destroy American merchantmen, if carrying absolute contraband, is reserved, but the promise is given it will be done only in case of extreme necessity provided for by the declaration of London. The assurances, together with the acceptance by Germany of the two proposals of the United States, to name a joint commission of experts to fix the indemnity for the Frye loss and the other to submit to The Hague the dispute in the case produced over the meaning of the treaty of 1828, has produced a favorable effect in official quarters.

Just what the practical operation of the new assurances will be, officials are keenly interested to learn, for under the lists of contraband proclaimed by the Germans in retaliation for acts of Great Britain, nearly everything is now made absolute. It is not known what attitude the United States will take toward the note, but it is understood it may reiterate its insistence that the treaty of 1828, is not the existing international law that would make American vessels immune from destruction irrespective of cargoes.

Germany is anxious to submit to arbitration the meaning of the treaty on this point, and it is possible no further cases of damage occur during the pendency of the arbitration. The American government may be disposed to await a decision of the arbitral tribunal. The thing that attracted attention in connection with the German note was the evident necessity of the submission of Germany's new orders to exercise the right to visit and search with respect to all American vessels to determine the nature of their cargoes. The fact that Germany has referred to its desire to demonstrate a conciliatory attitude toward the United States, regarded by many officials as evidence that the Berlin foreign office is disposed to avail itself of every

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GEN. CARRANZA NOW INSTALLED IN MEXICO CITY

According to Washington, He Has Moved All Departments of His Government from Vera Cruz to Mexico City

GOING TO CAPITAL SOON HIMSELF

General Aguilar, Carranza Commander, Launched a Campaign Against Band Interfering With Railway Communications

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—General Carranza has moved all departments of his government from Vera Cruz to Mexico City and is preparing to go to the capital himself, according to official information received. The ministers of foreign affairs and war were the last to leave. Advice to the state department indicate that General Aguilar, a Carranza commander, has launched a vigorous campaign against bands interrupting railway communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico City.

Other reports from Vera Cruz said in a wreck on the Mexican railway, north of Apizaco, on September 19, a freight train bearing supplies to Mexico City was blown up and burned. The engine was detached from the wreck and escaped before the wreckers could reach it. Members of the train guard are reported to have been destroyed.

Copper Camp Raided

NOGALES, Sept. 22.—Bandits raided a copper camp in the suburbs of Cananea and drove the Carranza authorities to the foothills and foot of stones and soldiers before they were driven away by the Carranza soldiers. Messages received here said that one American woman and her children were injured. Residents of Cananea were terrorized for several hours before a train load of troops arrived and drove the marauders away. American Consul Simplicio reported that no Americans were seriously hurt.

Rodriguez Is Coming

EL PASO, Sept. 22.—A division under General Rodriguez, said to contain twenty-five hundred men, part of the troops from Chihuahua City to arrive in Juarez, will follow other Villa units from Casas Grandes district in western Chihuahua. Between eight and ten thousand are believed to have arrived or passed through Juarez since the start of the western migration of Villa forces toward Sonora.

Juarez saloons have been closed on an order from Villa. It is considered improbable that Villa intends to finally abandon the country from Torreon to Juarez and west to the Colorado and westward to the west coast through districts practically untouched

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THE BALKAN RIDDLE OF EASTERN PENINSULA IS STILL NOT SOLVED

Greatest Uncertainty Exists Even in Official Circles in London as to Intentions of King Ferdinand and His Advisors

DOUBT AS TO MOBILIZATION

Report from Athens States That Mobilization Has Been Postponed—Trying to Reconstruct the Balkan League

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH)

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The riddle of the Balkans, as London terms the latest developments on the near eastern peninsula arising out of Bulgaria's order for mobilization, remains unsolved. The greatest uncertainty exists even in official circles in London as to the intentions of King Ferdinand and his advisors. It is not certain that mobilization has begun or that the date has been set. A report from Athens states mobilization has been postponed. It is known that the entente representatives in Sofia and other Balkan capitals are still busy trying to reconstruct the Balkan league and thus prevent Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece and Serbia from fighting among themselves.

The central powers have commenced to make their way through Serbia, one of the intervening neutral countries to the Aegean Sea. With Russia more than holding her own against the Austro-Germans in Galicia and Volhynia, it is believed the Balkan powers will hesitate before going contrary to the wishes of their big neighbor and protector. The Russians are doing better at the northern end of their line and thus far have prevented General von Hindenburg from reaching the Dvina river, west of Lennawaden, where for a second time a battle has been joined and are putting up a stubborn time farther down the river, west of Iwinski, where the German claim to have penetrated their positions.

Southwest of Vilna the Russian rear guards, which made possible the escape of the main Vilna army from the German net, are falling back, and in doing so have left some prisoners in the hands of the Germans. Prince Leopold of Bavaria made a slight further advance but General Mackensen and his Austrian colleagues in the south are at a standstill, and are even being pushed back by the Russian commander, General Ivanoff.

Big guns continue to boom along the western front, and the men on both sides are finding plenty of employment, mining, bombarding and air-fighting being almost daily occurrences. There has been something

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NO MORE PASSPORTS FROM THE BULGARIANS

SOFIA, Sept. 22.—The Bulgarian government announced that no more passports would be issued to persons departing for foreign countries, owing to uncertain conditions. Youths of the 1916 class must appear for physical examination prior to October 20. The government has prohibited the exportation of all foodstuffs, fuels, illuminating oils, metals and textiles.

HEALEY GUILTY
TRIPLE CRIME
JURY DECLARED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH)

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CHINA WAITS IN VAIN FOR TOURIST TIDE

Stream of Travelers from America and Europe Dwindles as Country is Emptied of Foreigners by the War

SUMMER HOPES NOT REALIZED

Expectations That Many Americans Would Visit the Oriental Republic Are But Poorly Rewarded by Travelers

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH)

PEKING, Sept. 22.—Not only has the stream of travelers from America dropped off greatly, but visitors no longer come in great numbers across the Trans-Siberian railway, and English, Germans, Frenchmen, Belgians, Russians and Austrians of military age have gone back to Europe in large numbers and the Europeans still in China seem to be in little mood to travel. A few Americans, mostly women, find their way to the show places of China in spite of the upset conditions of ocean travel, commerce and international affairs. An occasional transport from the Philippines lands a large party of Americans who seek out the famous tombs, walls and temples within easy reach of Tientsin and Peking.

"More better when gets cool," is the optimistic prediction of the Chinese owners of empty hotels. But their faith in a rush this autumn is weak and all are hoping for speedy peace. The announcement that European soldiers from America for Europe would be very light this season because of the submarine warfare and the upset conditions in the continental capitals gave rise to the hope in the Far East that the annual summer rush to Europe would turn chinward this year. There were expectations that teachers and other Americans who must take their vacation in the summer would surely come to the Far East this season, but the expectations have not been realized.

Chingling-shan, which forms the gateway to Mongolia, is ordinarily thronged in the weather by sightseers who come from Peking to view the great wall. It is here that the new Kaitzin line, which the Chinese government is building into Mongolia, cuts through the great wall, thus connecting the heart of China with the barbarians whom the ancient emperors tried to keep out by the great barriers of stone and brick. The well-preserved ruins of the wall, with its great watchtowers, thread their way across the high mountains surrounding this point. In one place the railway builders blasted out the great masonry pile where it hindered their passage through a deep gorge. In another place they tunneled beneath the narrow mountain supporting the wall and afforded a passage for trains whose smoke fills the recesses of a ruined fortress which formerly afforded shelter for Chinese archers intent on keeping the savages from the north and south.

Donkey boys and coolies and beggars still await the trains from Peking, but their patience is poorly rewarded. It is an exceptional train which yields three tourists, and many of the trains do not carry a single visitor. The same conditions prevail at Nan-kon, the railway station twelve miles south where tourists leave the train to make the ten-mile donkey ride to the Ming Tombs, probably the most famous show place in northern China. At that point the tombs of thirteen members of the Ming dynasty are scattered about a great plain which is hemmed in on three sides by high mountains chosen as a protection against evil spirits.

In the great marble arch which stands at the entrance to the valley troops of naked children wait in vain for tourists who will toss them silver. Along the route of gigantic marble camels, elephants and lions which line the once royal avenue to the tombs, beat tomcats, wave flags and shout in an effort to scare away the flying locusts which are attacking the neighboring millet fields.

Within the great red walls which encircle the tombs and temples and half-naked attendants are asleep beneath the groves of gnarled oaks and cedars. Visitors are so few that the gates are kept locked and it takes loud rapping to waken the W. W. Kermans whose execution was fixed for November 19.

French aviators after bombarding the station barracks where two soldiers were killed and fifteen seriously injured, divided, some flying to Friederichshafen where the Zeppelin factory was bombed. The Swiss steamer Gothard hastily left Friederichshafen for the Swiss shore without taking passengers aboard.

ROYAL PALACE DAMAGED
IN AN AIRSHIP RAID

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH)

GENEVA, Sept. 22.—News reached Romanshorn, Switzerland, that the right wing of the Royal Palace at Stuttgart was badly damaged in yesterday's air raid by allied aviators. One bomb exploded in the salon. It is known that several members of the royal family were in the residence.

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